NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

## Business Notices.

A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN ALWAYS AT HAND. Dr. Gipponn's Honzoparnic Cunatives, consisting of farty different remedies, being the prescription of an experienced scientific Family Physician.

[ These curatives are very carefully prepared and put up in neat

form, at 25 cents each box, or in visi cases to suit the wants of every family. They will prove to be as represented, and will seldom fall to core where a cure is possible. The symptoms of discuss and method of treatment are given in Manual accompanions. nying medicines.

List of Dr. Gifford's

HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES.

HOMBOPATHIC CURATIVES.

No.

i—Curas Priver and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Resileasness.

2—Curas Worns Frier. Worm Colle, Vorzeinna Appetite.

3—Curas Colle, Techniz, Crying, and Wakefilases.

4—Curas Colle, Techniz, Crying, and Wakefilases.

5—Curas Diamerea, of Children er Adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.

5—Curas Diamerea, Griphings, and Bilious Colle.

6—Curas Couras, Monanus and Cholera.

7—Curas Nervous, Colds. Hourseurs, Branchitis, Sore Threat.

6—Curas Nervous, Apprentices, Hritability, Sheeplesmess, Touthache, Face ache, Neurosighs.

9—Curas Hadache, Nervous, Ellions, and Sick Headache, Diziness, and a rash of blood to the head.

10—Curas Dyapupsia, Heat-Bura, Achilty, Wesk Stomach, Distress after Esting Constigation, &c.

11—Curas Syrpersissed Menses, Senty or Delaying.

12—Curas Luccomanna or Whites, Senty or Delaying.

12—CURES LECONDUM OF Whites, Bearing Dewn, too Fro-fuse Monsee.
13—CURES CROUP, House Cough, Oppressed Breathing.
14—CURES SALT REGEN, Crusty Exceptions, Scald Read, Dand-ruff, Earber's Rich.
15—CURES ERREMATISM, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs.

remedies may be used, see Dr. Grerono's Masuat, which will be furnished free to applicants.

MOROCCO CASE OF TWENTY VIALS, with book.

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MOROCCO CASE OF FUTEEN VIALS, with book.

Single boxes, large size, directions taudio. Cases or boxes, filled with such remedies as parties may order,

will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of prices, in bank notes or postage stamps, free of charge.

Agants.—We have a large number of Agencies already established throughout the country. Applicants from a locality where there is not already an Agency, who can give satisfactory refer-

Address PHILIP LES, No. 136 Whilamest., N. Y.
Sold at RUSHTON's, No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 and 479
Broadway, and by John Meakin, No. 679 Broadway; also in
Broaklyn by Mrs. Haves, No. 175 Fultonest., and Milke, No.
117 Fultonest., and Milke, No. 217 Fulton-st.; and by Druggists and dealers generally

PARTIES ABOUT REMOVING or refitting their houses have now an opportunity of obtaining House Franciscing Goods at extremely low rates ti extremely low rates

Fon Castr.

To reduce our very heavy stock, we shall continue to offer in

To reduce our very heavy stock, we shall continue to one inducements in overy branch of our business.

We invite examination and comparison, as both goods and prices are certain to give satisfaction.

19 North ANDLED DESSEAT KNIVES, per dozen.

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Goods purchased and not needed for immediate use will be stored free of expense.

FIREMAN'S FUND and IMPORTERS' AND TRAD-INS. Co.'s STOCK for sale chesp by ALIGERT H. NICOLAY & Co., No. 52 William-st. BEEBE'S COOKING RANGES.

REDUCED IN PRICE TO SULT THE TIMES.
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"Beene Range"

has always stood unriveled, and the reduction in price makes it the cheapest as well as the best.

A liberal discount to the trade, city and country.

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No. 366 Broadway, and

Corner of Reade and Centre-sts.

Do You EXPECTORATE BLOOD ! - Do You

Have you idemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Group or kives?
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Have you Selfma!
Have you Health and Have you Fall have you Have have for Fever?
Have you Whooping Counh?
Have you Whooping Counh?
Have you Frently Pains?
I your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you say Fulmonary Affections?
If so, you will find Dr. O. Javane's Expectorant an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Polenomary Diseases. Sold by Haumans & Co. Nos. 161, 300, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by Draggiate generally.

IMPORTANT TO SKIRT MANUPACTURERS and Draines. You are hereby notified that I own Letters Patrict of the the United States for the "Method of Marino Hoop-Shirts and Marino of Forms and France" all Hoop-Shirts not marked with the date (April 2, 1981,) of my Frame Patent, by mutherity from me, will be considered infringements. I also own Letters Patent of the United States for Extrassion-Shirts. All infringers of these patents will be held lable for damages to the full extent of the law. Licksess granted on linkalt tests.

No. 92 Watten et., New York.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE. Whire's Paren Lever Trues

Whire's Paren Lever Trues

Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as handreds will testify. Our Fernanc Supportrain on the same principle. Braces for men, women, and children than the same principle.

Pamphlets gratis.

OREGERY & Co., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

Wholesale and Retail.

E. Angarest, No. 501 Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for Amateurs and the trade. Deput of Photographic Albuma.

Card Photographs of celebrities. List sent on receipt of stamp. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - Reliable, Harmless,

and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 31 Berclay et Sold and applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st BATCHELOR'S new invented Wigs and Toupees, are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them, at No. 16 Bond'st. for rend for a measure card.

HEMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. DEPOT. No. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article.

Beware of imposition.

RINGWORM and SCABIOUS ERUPTIONS of all kinds can be easily removed by Hollowar's Oliveners and Pills. They are perfectly safe for the most delicate invalids, yet their effect is so thorough that a complete cure is guaranteed to these complaints.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the hair and whiskers to grow insuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR's new int Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-at.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKs—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

SPERRY & Go., No. 487 Broadway.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER .- Painphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water as a remedial agent in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be furnishing grain, by Hikak W. Bostwick, No. 574 Broadway. Calland

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer. Binder, Gerder, &c., 505 Broadway

THE WEATHER .- During yesterday it blew a gale from the north-east with rain. A large fleet of foreand-aft vessels came in from sea-many of which were out of Hampton Roads and the Breakwater, where they had put in for harbors. Some 50 or 60 succeeded in getting through the Narrows, and some, coal-loaded, have passed the city on their way to Eastern ports. But few equare-rigged vessels have come in during the day. The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpoo and Queenstown 4th inst., is now in her thirteenth day out, and may be considered fully due. The ship Golden Rule, from London, arrived this morning, reports a passage of 19 days only. The steamers Daniel Webster, for New-Orieans, and Jamestown, for Norfolk,

A Missing Woman Found.—Mrs. Ellen Curtin, the old lady residing in South Sixth street, Jersey City, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed a few days since, was found yesterda, at the New-York Alms-House. She had wandered to New-York, and being unable to tell where she belonged, was provided for until her friends codic be found.

# New York Daily Tribuna

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

To Advertisers. The steady increase in the city circulation of THE TRIBUNE increases its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as early as possible, as we are obliged to put the paper to press at an earlier hour

### To News Agents.

Having perfected our arrangements for duplicating all the forms of THE TRIBUNE by the Stereotype process, we can now supply all orders from Newsmen by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE has rendered this improvement absolutely necessary. Send along your

## Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 44 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

Gov. Morgan has signed the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for War purposes.

H. H. Van Dyck has been confirmed as Super. intendent of the Bank Department, by a vote of 21 to 10 in executive session of the State Senate,

A dispatch from Charleston says that the United States fleet sailed yesterday for New-York. Major Anderson and his command had embarked on the

The requisition upon Massachusetts for troops has been increased to four regiments instead of two. All companies of infantry and riflemen are to consist of 64 privates.

A vessel from Savannah entered Boston harbon with the Rebel flag flying. On her arrival at the wharf, the people compelled the captain to strike his flag and hoist the Stars and Stripes.

The credit of the State of Virginia is going down rapidly, in consequence of the uncertainty of her position in regard to the Union. Virginia bonds have fallen more than 20 per cent in as many days. They were down to 574 yesterday.

Delaware is responding to the Union movement with vigor and earnestness. One of the largest meetings ever gathered in the State was held at Wilmington last evening, and passed resolutions severely denouncing Senator Bayard for his anti

Gen. Wool made a strong Union speech at Troy, on Monday night, and pledged his life to the support of the Administration, and to prevent the flag of the country from being trampled in the dust by traitors seeking to extend the area

The Irish Pictorial, the organ of the adopted citizens of Boston, calls the Irish to arms in defence of the Government and the Union, and to punish the traitors who have attacked Fort Sumter, and for the overthrow of the Southern oligarchy.

The Rebel Cabinet at Montgomery are reported to have read the President's proclamation with bursts of laughter. There will be laughter on the other side of the mouth presently. Their Secretary of War has called out 32,000 men in addition to those already in the field.

The Governor of Connecticut has issued a proclamation, calling for volunteers to rendezvous at Hartford. The Thames Bank of Norwich offers a loan of \$100,000, and the Elm City Bank of New Haven, and the Fairfield County Bank a loan each of \$50,000 in support of the Gov-

Dispatches from Baltimore state that Gov. Hicks regards it as the duty of Maryland to stand by the Union and the Constitution, to protect the National capital, and sustain the integrity of the Government of the United States. Enlistments are rapidly going on at Baltimore for the Army and Navy, particularly for the latter

New-Hampshire responds nobly to the call of the President. The Union Bank of Concord has offered the Governor a loan of \$20,000, and the Cashier and Directors of the Bank have pledged themselves to contribute each \$100 to the support of the families of the volunteers of that city who may fall in defense of the flag of the The 79th regiment, Col. Thos. B. Maclay, has

volunteered its services to the Federal Government, whenever and wherever required. This regiment is composed of Scotchmen, and they express an ardent determination to sustain the Government that protects and cherishes them, and to defend the glorious flag under which they have found shelter.

A dispatch from Richmond says that the Gov. Pickens of South Carolina had telegraphed to Henry A. Wise of Virginia, that the port of Charleston was blockaded by 11 vessels, and that ships engaged in trade were prevented from entering. This will undoubtedly soon be the case at all the Southern ports. So long as the war continues, the foreign trade of the country will be carried on exclusively through Northern ports.

By the steamship North Briton, from Liverpool April 4, and Londonderry April 5, which arrived at Portland yesterday, we have two days later intelligence from Europe. "Young "America" Train, the introducer of city horse railroads into England, had been fined one shilling by a London magistrate, on the ground that his road was an obstruction to travel. The question will have to be settled by a higher court, to which Mr. Train appealed. A division of the French navy is to be sent to Syria. Garibald; was at Turin, where he was received with great | Northern cities at fifty per cent. of their face:

enthusiasm by the people. The formal institution of the Curia Regia of Hungary took place at Pesth on the 3d inst. Omer Pasha would probably be appointed commander of the Army of Bosnia. England, France, Denmark, and Sweden have recognized Victor Emanuel as King

The Democratic Governors of Kentucky and North Carolina have replied to the requisition of the President for troops, refusing point blank to furnish them. Prominent gentlemen from these States now in Washington say, however, that these Governors do not fully represent the people, and that both Kentucky and North Carolina will supply volunteers to the Federal army.

The Legislature adjourned sine die last evening. The Metropolitan Health bill received its quietus, by a vote of 19 to 8, in the Senate. The New-York City and County Tax Tevy passed both Houses. The following Committee was appointed to make investigation of the conduct of public officers and contractors in the City of New-York: Messrs. Spinola, Manierre, Truman. Lawrence and Hill.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act making any connivance with the public ene my a felony punishable by ten years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine. The Pennsylvanians are mustering in great force for the war. Seven Companies have already been raised in Pottsville. A regiment in Philadelphia, 1000 strong comprising the Irish companies of the city, have offered their services to the Government. The military are rapidly gathering at Harrisburg. Gov. Bigler, late Democratic U. S. Senator, has come out strong for the support of the Administration and the energetic prosecution of the war.

A Charleston correspondent of The Boston Post writes under date of April 10:

"The greatest fear now is that the supply of provisions will b so small as to raise the price to a degree hard to be borne by those who have so long been suffering in their business. The markets are very poorly supplied. The fishermen are not all owed to go outside the ber, and if they were would be afraid to do so, as they are mostly negroes, and are not partial to the neighborhood of powder and shot. Hence there is a great scarce ity of fish, which is usually in abundance. The fish market is somewhat better supplied, but prices rule high. There is hardly any game, as those who usually shoot it have for weeks and onthe been doing military duty. The troops stationed her will require large supplies, and the back country must sen them, or we shall be reduced to poor fare at famine prices.

The session of the New-York East Methodist Conference yesterday was opened by the following prayer:

"Grant, O God, that all the efforts now being made to over throw rebellion in our distracted country, may be met with every success. Let the forces that have risen against our Gov. rnment, and Thy law, be scattered to the winds, and may no enemies be allowed to provail against us. Grant, O Ged, that those who have aimed at the very heart of the Republic may be verthrown. We sak Three to bring these men to destruct and wipe them from the face of the country !

A Committee was appointed to prepare resolu tions expressive of the sense of the Conference at the present crisis, who reported a series which were adopted with great enthusiasm, and a copy ordered to be sent to the President of the United States. By these resolutions the Conference, representing one of the most numerous religious organizations in the country, declare their "carnest and entire sympathy with the "cause of our country in this conflict, and our purpose to use all means legitimate to our calling, to sustain the Government of the United States in its defense and support of the Constitution and of the Nation's welfare."

## THE UPRISING OF THE COUNTRY.

Let no one feel that our present troubles are deplorable, in view of the majestic development of Nationality and Patriotism which they have occasioned. But yesterday we were esteemed a sordid, grasping, money-loving people, too greedy of gain to cherish generous and lofty aspirations. To-Day vindicates us from that reproach and demonstrates that, beneath the scum and slag of forty years of peace, and in spite of ti insidious approaches of corruption, the fires of patriotic devotion are still intensely burning. The echoes of the cannon fired at Sumter have barely rolled over the Western hills ere they are drowned in the shouts of indignant freemen, demanding to be led against the traiters who have plotted to divide and destroy the country. Party lines disappear-party cries are husbed or emptied of meaning-men forget that they were Democrats or Republicans in the newly aroused and intense consciousness that they are Americans. The ordeal now upon us may cost our country many lives and much treasure, but its fruits will be richly worth them all. But few weeks have elapsed since babbling demagogues were talking of an Eastern, a Central, a North-Western, and a Pacific as well as a South-Western and a Border-State Confederacy: let them now be silent a little and note the cost of dividing the Union barely once before they talk further of shivering it into five or six fragments The experience will be conclusive. Let but this trial be surmounted, and no one will again plot the dissolution of the Union for at least half a

We feel confident that the President's call for Seventy-five Thousand Militia from all the loyal States will be responded to within thirty days by proffers of more than One Hundred Thousand from the Free States alone, and that this number can be doubled upon a mere suggestion that the additional number is desired. Any number that may be required will step forward as fast as they may be called for, even though it should be judged best to confront the Seces. sionists on their frontier with Half a Million Men.

But the Rebels also can muster men enough, while they are as yet far ahead of us in arms and munitions; their weak point is that of Finance. With a notorious and abusive champion of Repudiation at their head, they cannot borrow a dollar outside of their own limits, and their first loan of Fifteen Millions will exhaust the resources of their Banks. That sum will just about suffice to put One Hundred Thousand men in the field in fighting array; it will be utterly exhausted before they shall have been two months on foot. Their Banks are already two-thirds broken, and their notes selling slowly in our

whence are their next funds to be obtained? be most troublesome, and where, only, they can How are they to defend their two thousand miles of mainly exposed sea-coast and navigable inlets against an undisputed naval ascendency money ?

It is a plain case that they must hurry matters or succumb, and that they must make an immediate dash at our weakest point, the Federal Metropolis. If Jeff. Davis and Beauregard are not on the Potomac within sixty days, their rebellion will stand exposed a miserable failure They must back their allies in North Carolina and Virginia by a prompt display of force and daring, to which end all their energies must first be directed. We do not believe they will even stop to reduce Fort Pickens if it should be so held as to compel them to besiege it in form. They cannot wait; we can; and they will show that they cannot by a speedy advance on Washington, unless they shall despair of success, and desist from serious effort altogether.

It is cheering, then, to know that Washington will be defended by ten thousand men before the close of this week, and that the number will be doubled the next, and quadrupled the week after That will be enough until we have tidings that Virginia has seceded and Jeff. Davis is this side of the Roanske: thenceforth the number of volunteers pouring into Washington for its defense will be limited only by the ability of the Northern and Western Railroads to convey them.

We have a Civil War on our hands-there is no use in looking away from the fact. For this year, the chief business of the American People must be proving that they have a Government, and that Freedom is not another name for Anarchy. Hundreds of thousands must be temporarily drawn away from peaceful and productive avocations until this point is settled-drawn away just at the time when Labor is wanted to sow and plant for the ensuing harvest. But those who will be left behind must work the harder and plant the more, since years of war are usual, ly years of dear bread. Farmers! employ all the help you can pay, and put in all the crops for which you can seasonably and thoroughly prepare the ground, for a season of scarcity is probably at hand. Let each do his best toward preparing for it.

#### VIRGINIA. Considering the resolution of the Virginia Con-

vention adopted some time since, and announced as her ultimatum, in which she assumed it to be an indispensable condition" to her remaining in the Union that the Federal Government should not do precisely what, within a week, it has been doing, and that it should have undone precisely that which it is about to do-considering this announcement, made in a tone and style of which Virginia, of all the States of the earth, with the possible exception of South Carolina, is alone capable, she is certainly a great while in carrying out her intentions. It will be remembered that she offers certain amendments to the Constitution, the adoption of which by all the other States is the price of her consent to continue to rule over us; but preliminary to and pending the consideration of these by the country, the Government is peremptorily called upon to fulfill the "indispensable condition" of a pacific poliev-of abstaining from any reënforcement of forts, or any recapturing of forts, arsenals, or other property, or of exacting payments of imposts, or of any other act likely "to proceke hostilities or collision;" and it is also called upon to evacuate any forts, arsenals, magazines, or other places within the seceded States; and, failing to do these things, or not failing to do them she-the said sovereign State of Virginia-would certainly secede from the said Federal Union and leave it to its disastrous and melancholy fate. But still she will not leave us; still she will not refrain from following after us. We, therefore, beg leave to remind her of her ultimatum, or her fundum, whichever she may be pleased to call it, and to urge her, if she be going, to stay not upon the order of her going, thenbut go at once.

The country is like a ship getting ready for action, she wants to get all the lumber overboard: or it is like a merchant winding up his old affairs to commence a new business, he wants to get rid of all the old debts, and entanglements, and affairs, that he may give his undivided attention to his new relations. The country is about to enter upon a war, an earnest and a serious war, in which it is to gain the end it aims at at any cost, or its name is to perish off the face of the earth. Such is the spirit of the country, and it demands to know where are its friends as well as where are its enemies. Will Virginia answer which side she chooses ? For her own sake we hope she will choose

wisely, for on that choice depends much more than her mere temporary welfare-her very existence. On the table of that Convention which is to decide the fate of Virginia is a reso lution, offered weeks ago, by a Western member, and laid by his motion upon the table, to remain there, a quiet, harmless thing, forever, unless the magic word of Secession should start it into life. It acknowledges the right of the secession of a State for an insupportable grievance, and with an invincible logic deduces therefrom the right of a part of a State to secede from the whole on the same ground. This is the terrible sword that hangs by a single hair over the heads of that Convention. When Virginia seceder from the Union, Western Virginia secedes from the State-if not to-day then to-morrow, if not this year then next; but certainly at no far distant period. And it may happen to-day. The Union men of the South know now that there is a Federal Government on which they may lean with an unswerving faith, so soon a they have the courage to ask for its support. When Western Virginia throws herself for protection upon the Government at Washington, she is as safe from Southern reprisal as though the "Pan-Handle" had been moved into the valley of the Connecticut. Virginia is a bread, a rich, and a noble State, but not broad, nor noble, nor rich enough, for two Virginias. And she knows it.

Still let her decide, and decide for herself, but do it quickly. The war now upon us must be, in a great measure, a border war, for it will be upon the border that these impetuous rebels will

without more men and unlimited supplies of

make that aggression by which alone their rebellion can retain any vitality. Does Virginia choose that her soil shall be that Debatable Land? Contending armies are not blessings in it, but we could survive the loss of it. Men any country; even armies resting on their arms are not agreeable neighbors. Virginia, as the northernmost State of the Southern Confederacy, have traded here because you could do no better would have a fate hard enough to bear; but it would be aggravated a hundredfold in her case by the efforts which she is, in case of Secession, morally bound to make to subdue her late Western citizens, which will never be permitted by the Federal Government if its aid should be needed. Nor will this be her only difficulty. Western Virginia has no slaves of any consequence compared to the whole white population, and it is by no means improbable that it will speedily, of its own accord, in the event of division, proclaim emancipation. In Eastern Virginia, moreover, negroes are not unintelligent, and know the North Star; they also know the Pennsylvania border is not very far distant, and when once war has begun in the State, they will be likely to "lay down de shovel and de "hoe," and hurry off in droves to the Northern Paradise they have longed for so long.

At any rate, whatever Virginia means to do et her do quickly. She who a few months ago could, perhaps, have preserved the integrity the Union, must now take her choice of serving on one side or the other. It is a choice of evils with her, we acknowledge; her ancient prestige and power are lost, at any rate; but the longer she delays the worse it is for her.

At the same time, that southward movement of the great planters and negro-breeders, which the Secession journals of the State have of late so vehemently deplored, would for every reason be accelerated and extended. Thus, the Secession of Virginia, with the transfer of Jeff. Davis's headquarters to Richmond, and the choosing of her soil as the theater of the last dread conflict for the control of the continent between the democratic ideas of Jefferson and the aristocratic ideas of Calhoun, with a quarter of a million of soldiers for the combatants, can have but one immediate effect, namely-to clear the State of that very species of property in behalf of which she is urged into the abyse of rebellion. The truth is too plain to be pointed out, that there is no safety for Virginia except in fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

#### A TALK WITH A SECESSIONIST. Manison, Fia., 3d April, 1861.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your paper exercises a very large influence mong your brethren, the Abolitionists of the North; and I think if you would use more care in presenting truth in refer

The States that have secoded from the United States and erect od a separate Government for themselves will never reunite with the Abelition States under any circumstances. They cannot be perced back. Do you not believe this?

coerced back. Do you not believe this:

As separate Governments, can it be for the interest of the Abolition States to barass the secoding States by continuing to hold
possession of the forts, and threatening to collect the revenue on
board mea-of war? The people here know they cannot do either,

and that they dare not attempt it.

If war ensues, do the Abolition States, or any man of sense is
them, think that such a war would end to their advantage? I any event, would a war not rain them? If the Lincoln Admiistration continue its undecided course, do you yourself not b lieve that Commerce based upon Cotton will depart from the North? Cannot the South supply herself from Europe with

North? Cannot the South supply herself from Europe with such manufactures as she has heretofore procured from the North? And will she not do it?

I witnessed yesterday the departure of troops from this part of the country to Pensacola. The call was instantly met by a much larger force than was required. I know the material and I know, too, that such men counce be vanquished; and I know, furthermore, that, in case of actual war, every able-bodied man in this search will sall to the fight, and no of all the second States. centry will rally to the fight-and so of all the seconded States. It is the wildest absurdity to dream of coercion or reconstruc-tion. If the Lincoln Government in good faith acknowledge the Government of the Confederate States of America, and surorders up all the property within their eminent domain, therwise demeans itself respectfully and fairly toward the Slave-holding Government, your cities and people will be er abled to do a fair commercial business with the South; other wise you may make ready to do without us altogether. I say what I know, and I know what I say. ONE WHO IS FOR FAIR DEALING AND TRUTH.

MR. ANONYMOUS: It is the general rule of this, as of all well conducted newspaper cetabcations of persons who withhold their names; but you are entertaining, and I make an exception in your case. For you are amusing if not instructive, and I am inclined to hold a chat with you, masked though you be, and uncivil as you try to be. The tone and the postmark of your letter unite in proving you a Floridian and Secessionist, and as such I deal with you. So I. You insist that I shall treat Secession as an

accomplished fact, and one not to be gainsayed. But I begin with the question of right. What right has Florida to secede from the Union That Union bought her of Spain, and paid good money for her; it has spent at least Fifty Millions in defending her from Indians, and finally driving the savages from her soil; it has laid out millions more in erecting fortresses, great navy-yard, and light-houses upon her soil There has been no year when the Union has not expended in protecting her, carrying her mails, &c., many times the revenue derived from her. Now you claim that she may secede from that Union whenever it may be her good pleasure to do so. I dony it-the Union denies it-does not common sense hoot at it? Is there on earth a respectable authority on Public Law or Government that has ever affirmed or countenanced it ? I challenge you to produce one such! You know there is none! The basis of your action would reduce a nation to the level of a herd of buffaloes or a mass meeting.

II. But I deny that your State has really se ceded. If Secession were a right, its exercise should be based on the most explicit and unques tionable manifestations of the public will. Your Ordinance of Secession should have been submitted to a direct vote of your People; so should your Confederate Constitution. Why was this not done in either case? You know well that your movement would have gained immense strength from such submission had the popular vote in your favor been anything like unanimous You know that your leaders have been taunted urged, dared, to risk such submission, and have not done it-that in no State but Texas has there been even a pretense of submitting the Ordinance of Secession, while in no State whatever has there been a submission of the Confederate Constitution. Your leaders knew beforehand that non-submission would be regarded and treated by their antagonists as a confession that the popular sentiment was really against them; they are generally bold men; yet they shirked or spurned the ordeal which Calboun & Co. braved in 1832. Can this conduct have but one explanation? Understand, then, once for all, that we of the loyal States deny that you on the Gulf have really eceded, even were Secession a right.

III. You seem to think the North is to

"ruined" by a contest with the Gulf States. that "Commerce based on Cotton" will leave us. Well: that is probably one-eighth of the total Commerce of our City: we do not want to repel must still buy and sell, produce and exchange, though Cotton were annihilated. Hitherto, you if the reason continues, the trade will return after peace to its old channels. You have bought and sold with us for your own advantage; we are just as much obliged to you as you are to us. Whenever you can get a mill a pound more for Cotton in New-York than elsewhere, you will send it here; so you will buy your goods here just so long as it is your interest to do so. Please not to be absurd.

I MACHETRIA HTROW OF A POSTERN MINES

IV. You solemnly assure me that your men cannot be vanquished." Perhaps not; but lond talk does not prove it. I should have more faith in the firmness of men who regarded war as a hazardous game, in which a thousand chances interfere with all calculations as to results. Your people are doubtless brave; but they would be no less so if they recognized and admitted that others may be equally courageous. "Let not him that putteth on the harness boast as he ' that taketh it off."

V. When you threaten that we of the North " must do without the South"-that is, without its trade-if we do not quietly agree to Secession -do you mean that we must do without what you owe us, or only without further custom ! The difference is quite essential. VI. You demand that "the Lincoln Government"

shall tamely surrender all the forts and other property of the Union within the States which claim to have seceded: will you demonstrate their right to do so? Those forts, that property, belong to the United States, as did the money you stole in New-Orleans and elsewhere; where is the clause in the Constitution which authorized their surrender? You used to be Strict Copstructionists down South: why do you not meet this question? I told you long ago that I would do what I could toward letting you legally and peacefully out of the Union if you would prove that your people really desire it and would keen the peace and obey the laws until the end could be legally attained. I don't believe you have any right to break out of the Union; I do believe in Self-Government and the inalienable Rights of Man. I tried to have a Convention called, so that you might be peaceably set off if no satisfactory settlement of our differences could be effected: but you insist on going out like a successful burglar with the plate-chest on his back, You are blundering badly, Messieurs! and one day you will see it. Alas that so many innocent people are to suffer for and with you! Ed. Trib.

The Journal of Commerce-a suspicious quarter from which to receive advice on military matters, considering the past-proposes that the First Division, which is made up of the regiments of this city, should be kept at home. The Journal is mistaken, in the first place, in asserting that the Government calls only for volunteers. The President, in his Proclamation, called forth the militia of the several States, to the number of 75,000, and requisitions have since been made upon several of the States for their quota of this force. New-York is required to furnish 17 regiments of 780 men and officers, making our quota for the first requisition more than 13,000. Undoubtedly a far larger number than this will hasten to volunteer their services, and those first offering will probably be selected, with a due regard to a fair apportionment through the State. In that selection it is neither just nor desirable that this city should be excluded. The men here would have a right to complain if they were thus deprived of the opportunity of defending their country in active service, and the people of the other parts of the State might very properly object that the city was exempted from her share of the danger. Of course we need an effective military force in this city, where we have s Mayor who has deliberately and officially asnounced his approval of the most treasonable signs, and where we have newspapers like The Journal of Commerce, which, by their persisted misrepresentations of the purposes of Mr. Lincoln's Administration and their steady advocacy of Southern doctrines, have given the aid and comfort to this rebellious movement without which it would never have come to a head. But let us bear our share of the burden as well as our share of the honor of defending the courtry, with due regard to our own safety from those traitors among us who are only quiet now because they are afraid to be otherwise. We cannot go far from right if we disregard the advice of such officials as Mayor Wood, and such journals as The Journal of Commerce,

A correspondent asks us what is the duty of innaturalized immigrants now among us with regard to the Civil War impending, and wherein that duty would be affected by naturalization We answer-Every alien is under the same obligation as the rest of us to obey the laws, respect the duly-constituted authorities, and expose the machinations of rebellion and treason. So far, the duty of all residents is the same and an alien may be put to death for acts of treason the same as though he were naturalized. But every citizen, whether native or natural ized, is under obligation to take up arms in defense of the country when required; and from this obligation aliens are exempt. They may volunteer to serve the country as soldiers, but cannot be constrained to do so.

We decline to print a forcible appeal to adopt ed citizens, which has been sent us, exhorting them to give heed to their solemn oaths of nate ralization, and stand by the country throughout the crisis just upon us. As we have seen no reason to doubt the loyalty of adopted citizens, and as we are averse to emphasizing distinctions between them and the native-born, we prefer not to have them singled out and lectured through out columns. Our correspondent's address is entirely well meant, but it might be distorted to evi ends. Suffice it that our native and naturalized citizens appear to vie with each other in the it tensity and unanimity of their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. So be it evermore

The Mobile Register threatens that, if Federal troops are sent to the South, Jeff. Davis would leave them to the epidemics of the country. while "at the head of fifty thousand Virginise "and North Carolinians" he "would seek h enemy" "at Washington," that while Mr. Lincoln was " a fugitive in Texas," " our troops would luxurate in the cool Northern breezes. Besides, says The Advertiser, " we have thrige "